Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1705.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 26, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvafs, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages fuitable for the Weft-India market
Nails aſſorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in caſks;

And at New-York, on board the ſhip Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as ſoon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
PAINTS: Spaniſh Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Savannah,

The faſt ſailing Ship

SWIFT PACKET,

(a regular trader)

PATRICK GRIBBEN, *maſter*, WILL ſail on the 10th inſt. (ice permitting) has handſome accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage apply to the maſter on borrd, at Rickley's wharf, above Market-ſtreet, or

N. & J. Frazier,
No. 95, South Front-ſtreet.

February 3. §

For Amſterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Maſter; WILL ſail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board, at Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is landing, out of the ſaid Ship, from Bourdeaux, and for ſale,

Claret in hhds.
White Wine in quarter caſks
Claret in caſes, of a ſuperior quality
Wines in caſes: Fontiniac, Santerne, Lunille,
Prunes in boxes

Novembe 24.

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-ſtreet.

Who have for ſale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Liſbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

Twenty Dollars Reward,

FOR taking up a runaway ſervant Girl, named Abigail Miller, latterly calling herſelf Betſey Smith, and ſending her to North Front-ſtreet, No. 45. She is of a chunky make, and very dark complexion, with round features, and black buſhy hair, probably much altered by paint and powders, as ſhe is ſuppoſed to be ſecreted in houſes of bad fame, though no more than fifteen years of age.

February 19. co2w

Boſton Glaſs Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glaſs is now commenced at the Glaſs Houſe in Boſton.

It is needleſs to ſay any thing of the excellent quality of the Boſton Glaſs, as it is ſo well known throughout the United States to be in every reſpect greatly ſuperior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any ſize commonly uſed; and may be conſtantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the Glaſs Houſe.

Orders from the diſtant States to be addreſſed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-ſtreet, Boſton.

☞ Two or three good Glaſs makers are wanted at the above works; ſuch as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be ſure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glaſs, they will meet with the ſame encouragement.

Boſton, January 16 2 —2aw6w

Houſe and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handſome two ſtory Houſe, with the Lot on which it is erected, ſituated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The houſe is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main ſtreet, and extends with the ſame breadth to back ſtreet. Alſo, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, ſeparated from the former by back ſtreet. One third only of the purchaſe money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, ſuch credit will be given as the purchaſer may chuſe. This property will be ſold free of all incumbrances, and an indiſputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, reſiding in Bordentown, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame, or of

PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, No. 144, Market-ſtreet.

December 2. 3awtf

Public Sale of Real Eſtates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two ſtory brick Houſe, with 2 two ſtory frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; alſo, a vacant Lot of 40 feet ſquare, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This intereſt has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is ſituated in Chriſtian-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, the ſecond houſe from Mr. Caleb Aſh's.

No. 2. A three ſtory brick Houſe, ſituate at the north eaſt corner of Cheſnut ſtreets, being 14 feet on Second-ſtreet, and 20 feet on Cheſnut-ſtreet, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the beſt ſtands for the ſale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handſome well finiſhed three ſtory brick Houſe, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, ſituate in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, No. 40. This houſe is built and finiſhed in the modern ſtyle, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a ciſtern of rain water in the yard; and the houſe is at preſent let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three ſtory brick Houſe, ſituate in Plumb-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreet, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at preſent occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three ſtory brick Houſe, on the bank ſide of Front-ſtreet, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-ſtreet, where it is five ſtory. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter caſh, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.

Philadelphia, Jan 12, 1798. 3aw

☞ On account of the preſent bad weather, the above ſale is poſtponed until Thurſday evening, the firſt day of March, at 6 o'clock. Feb. 16.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship Star, Joſeph Woodman, maſter, from London,

50 crates Queens' Ware, aſſorted to ſuit Weſt India market
40 hogſheads Whiting
1500 buſhels good Houſe Coals

ALSO—JUST LANDED,

400 barrels prime Beef, Boſton and New-York
50 barrels Pork
160 hhds. Havana Molaſſes
Woolen Cloths, Blaukets, Hard Ware } aſſorted in packages
Ravens Duck
Window Glaſs in boxes, Britiſh, of various ſizes
Black quart Bottles, in hampers of 1 groce each
A general aſſortment of Queens' Ware, in crates
Fowling Pieces and Piſtols, in caſes
Baſket fine Salt, in hogſheads

FOR SALE BY

Thos. & John Ketland.

February 15 §tim

The Subſcriber

INFORMS thoſe whom it may intereſt or concern, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed *Monday, the twenty-ſixth day of February next*, to hear him and his Creditors, at the Court-houſe in this city, on the ſubject of his petition for the benefit of the Inſolvent Law—and that their attendance is deſired.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16. eot26thF

The Subſcriber,

Informs thoſe to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inſpection ſince December 1796 are balanced to the 31ſt ult. and will during the preſent month remain open at his Counting-houſe in Cheſnut Street for their further inveſtigation and ſcrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1ſt 1798.

Surveyor General's Office,

December 2, 1797.

ON a releaſe of ſurvey of 433 acres 68 perches of land, ſituate in lower Smithfield townſhip Northampton county, ſurveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz,

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right.—Certified for Daniel Broadhead, Eſq. Surveyor General—William Parker.

The firſt Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others intereſted or concerned therein, they having at leaſt thirty days notice for John Hall, Secretary of the Land Office.

N. Luſborough.

January 26 §t1F2wtm

Saliſbury Eſtate.

THE Subſcriber, propoſing to contract his buſineſs, offers this Eſtate for ſale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blaſt and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good griſt Mill, with two pair of ſtones; alſo a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with theſe various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpoſe of caſting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thouſand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the beſt Hay and Paſture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is ſuperior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of ſixty-nine guns lately made, although ſome of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The ſituation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the ſtate of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from ſeveral landings on the Hudſon's river, and having every advantage that can reſult from a plenty of water iſſuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other uſeful purpoſes. The purchaſer can be accommodated with all the ſtock and utenſils, and have poſſeſſion on or before the firſt of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blaſt immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with ſome coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joſeph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Congreſs for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premiſes, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

Landing this day,

From on board the ſchooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Maſter,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Certificate to HANNAH SHELLY, of Oxted Cottage, in the County of Surrey, in Great-Britain, Spinſter, or her aſſigns, for two thouſand five hundred and ſixty-two dollars twenty-three cents, in the deferred ſtock of the United States, was loſt in the ſhip Peggy, Capt. Hyer, bound from Philadelphia to London in the year 1796. The ſubſcriber, the ſaid Hannah Shelly, intends to apply to the Treaſury of the United States, for a renewal of the ſaid Certificate.

HANNAH SHELLY.

Feb. 23. 1sw6w.

THE term of Co-partnerſhip between the ſubſcribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual conſent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the ſame will be ſettled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all thoſe indebted to the partnerſhip, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.

February 19 §tf

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 8, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A quantity BENGAL GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs, Baftas, Guzzenas, Guzzies, Blue Cloths, Palampoors, Mameodies, Sannas, Tanda Coſſaes, Emertics, Calicoes, Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongſt them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

Britiſh Dry Goods,

ALSO,

Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.

February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnerſhip under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholeſale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general aſſortment of *India*, *German*, *Iriſh*, *French* and *Britiſh* Manufactures for ſale, on advantageous terms for caſh or a ſhort credit.

February 19 §tf

For Sale by the Subſcriber,

Forty-nine bales of Muſlins, being the remains of the ſhip India's laſt cargo from Calcutta, and will be ſold low,
7 Boxes of Umbrellas
25 Pipes of fineſt particular Madeira wine, of the vintage of 1795.

Mordecai Lewis.

February 19 d2w

A PRINT.

THE Print, repreſenting GENERAL WASHINGTON and his family, all whole lengths in one groupe, will be ready for delivery by the 15th of March next.

An unfiniſhed impreſſion is to be ſeen at Mr. M'Elwees's looking-glaſs ſtore, No. 70 South Fourth Street.

The ſubſcription will cloſe on the 10th of March next. Subſcribers may depend on having the beſt Prints at *one guinea and an half*. To non-ſubſcribers, the price will be two guineas.

February 19.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of CALF SKINS, in the rough, and ſome horſe leather. Apply to

ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No. 58, South Front ſtreet.

Feb. 15. d2w

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subſcriber, an inſolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, hath preſented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the ſaid county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or againſt his liberation, purſuant to an act of the Legiſlature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of inſolvent debtors," paſſed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the ſaid court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpoſe aforeſaid; to meet at the Court Houſe in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the ſaid day, of which his creditors are requeſted to take notice.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.

Feb. 14—1aw5w

Princeton—*New-Jerſey.*

To be Sold,

THAT neat and convenient Houſe in which the late Mrs Ann Witherſpoon, now Mrs. Ann Walker lived; together with all the appurtenances. The houſe is two ſtories high, of frame work and painted. There are four rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and five rooms on the ſecond floor. The cellars are dry, and the garret ſpecious—The back yard is paved with ſtones. In it are a well of excellent water, an oven, a ſmoke houſe, and houſe for aſhes—and behind it a carriage houſe, hay loft, granery, and convenient ſtables, with four ſtalls for horſes, and four for neat cattle. The lot is 60 feet wide upon the ſtreet, and 254 feet deep, ſomewhat more than half of which is made into a kitchen garden of an excellent ſoil.

For terms, which will be made very reaſonable, apply to the reverend

Samuel S. Smith.

January 19. 2aw4w

IN THE PRESS,

And ſpeedily will be Publiſhed,

For the benefit of the

MARINE SOCIETY of the UNITED STATES,

A general plan and ſyſtem of Regulations therein:

Written at Sea, in the year 1794:

And now printed

BY THE AUTHOR.

"A NAVY would be maintained but to an almoſt uſeleſs purpoſe which taking the ſeamen kept the merchantmen idle in port, and trading veſſels would be as unprofitably employed, if they took all thoſe ſeamen whoſe ſkill and courage on board ſhips of war, would give them protection and ſecure their ſafety. We have enough for both purpoſes, and the cultivating hand of attention alone is wanting to multiply their number. "Money may buy "all naval ſtores, except mariners; but, unleſs a "ſupply of them is preſerved, no wealth will be "able to procure them."

February 7. §

Baſkenridge—for ſale

IT conſiſts of 920 acres, almoſt all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the reſidence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the Eaſt by the river Paſaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a ſquare of nearly three acres—The dwelling houſe is a very convenient one and a ſmall expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard conſiſts of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of ſaid tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as alſo a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the beſt and moſt delicious kinds.

Alſo, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Foreſt Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its ſituation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To ſave trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in caſh, on delivery of the deeds. Pleaſe to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Cheſnut treet.

February 2. eodtf

Freſh Fruit.

To-morrow morning will be landed, at *Morris's* Wharf, juſt above the Drawbridge, the cargo of the ſchooner Fredericksburg Packet, Captain Pearce from Malaga, viz.

Bloom Raiſins in kegs
Do. Do. in boxes
Muſcatel do. in do.
Figs in kegs
Almond kernels in caſks and boxes
Soft ſhell'd almonds in ſacks
Prunes in boxes
Grapes in jars
Anchovies in kegs, &c.

The whole of the articles ſhipped as of the firſt qualities.

For Sale by
Peter Kuhn.

February 5 d5t

Priſon Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Priſon of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all ſizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, ſaddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread

Alſo—Sawed Marble, ſuitable for currier's tables, tomb and head ſtones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, ſlabs, facia, window heads, ſills, &c. All which may be had on reaſonable terms.

Shoes made and Weaving done at ſaid Priſon at a moderate price.

Orders from a diſtance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the priſon, will be attended to.

December 26. mth6m

For ſale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-eaſt corner of Walnut and Fifth ſtreets, fronting the State-Houſe ſquare. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut ſtreet, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth ſtreet; there are at preſent two ſmall two ſtory brick houſes, and a number of ſmall tenements thereon.

Alſo, for Sale,

Two three ſtory Brick Houſes

With convenient ſtores, wharf, &c. ſituate on Water ſtreet, between Mulberry and Saſſafras Streets, containing in front on Water ſtreet fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eaſtward ninety-five feet, then widening to the ſouth thirteen feet ſix inches. Theſe houſes have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north ſide, and are a very deſirable ſituation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occaſion for ſtorage of goods. This property will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be had at the Book-ſtores of Meſſrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Cauſes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting intereſting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Hæteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occaſioned ſo much diſtreſs and mortality, at different periods, in ſeveral of the ſeaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE.

Felow of the Philadelphia College of Phyſicians, and Member of the American Philoſophical Society. Feb. 1—*1m§

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 26th inſt. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for regiſtering and examining in theſe, the City of Waſhington, No. II. and Patterſon Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The buſineſs of a BROKER, in buying and ſelling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, diſcounting Bills and Notes of Hand, ſale of Lands, Houſes, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

IN THE PRESS,

AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

(Price 25 Cents)

Reflections on Monroe's View

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,

As publiſhed in the

GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,

Under the ſignature of

SCIPIO,

In which the commercial warfare of France is traced to the French faction in this country as its ſource, and the motives of the oppoſition to the meaſures of the United States are expoſed.

Feb. 8.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Conſiſting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Coſſaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Siſſerſoy
Piniaſcoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Perſians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to ſale at that commodious ſtore the north weſt corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets.

Alſo—A few Bales of Madraſe Hkfs. of elegant patterns and beſt colours.

February 8. dtf

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No. 115 South Front Street,

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, 1ſt and 2d proof Brandy, Madeira Wine, Juniper Berries, &c. &c. } entitled to drawback.

Feb. 9. eodtf

St. Croix Sugars.

26 hogſheads beſt ST. CROIX SUGAR,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN NIXON & Co.

Feb. 9. fm&wtf

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, induſtrious woman to cook and do the buſineſs of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 §

WANTED

A young Gentleman to go

Doctor of a Ship to the Eaſt-Indies.

Enquire at No. 25 Dock Street.

Feb. 6. d1w

Ran away from the Subſcriber,

On the 24th January laſt,

A Black Woman, named *Zelime*.

SHE is of a middling ſized ſtature, thick lips, marked with the ſmall pox in the face—She carried off a bundle of linen with her. Whoever takes her up and brings her to the ſubſcriber, at No. 181, Arch-ſtreet, corner of Fourth-ſtreet, ſhall receive two Dollars reward.

J. LAZELLES.

N. B. Whoever harbors ſaid Girl after this notice, ſhall be proſecuted to the ſeverity of the law.

February 10. §3t

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of *WILLIAM COMPTON*, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts, duly atteſted. And thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are earneſtly ſolicited to make immediate payment, to either of the ſubſcribers.

Iſaac Cathrall,
John Haworth,
Samuel Wilcox. } Adminiſtrators.

January 27. ws4w

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Peter Gilt late of the Diſtrict of Southwark, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to either of the Subſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts duly atteſted, to

John Murphy,
Peter Scravendyke,
Thomas Farrell, } Executors,

January 16. *awawaw

Lately Publiſhed,

And to be ſold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreets,

(Price 3-8ths of a dollar)

Obſervations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The Hiſtory of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE of SPECULATION againſt

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication preſents a conciſe ſtatemtnt of the baſe meacs practiſed by the Jacobins of the United States to aſperſe the characters of thoſe perſons who are conſidered as hoſtile their diſorganizing ſchemes. It alſo contains the correſpondence between Mr. Hamilton and Meſſrs. Monroe, Muhlenburg and Venable, on the ſubject of the documents aforeſaid, and a ſeries of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds was the reſult of a daring conſpiracy on the part of the latter and his aſſociates to extort money.

☞ A diſconnt of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholeſale purchaſers, for CASH. Orders to be addreſſed to Mr. YOUNG.

February 9.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales

For DRY GOODS.

Monday: Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, ſouth Front-ſtreet; Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.

Tueſday: Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ſtreet.

Wedneſday: Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.

Thurſday: Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday: Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 26.

For the Gazette of the United States.

No. I.

MR. FENNO,

It has often been said, that the depredations committed by the French, upon the commerce of the citizens of the United States, originated in the conduct of the French partizans in the United States, and of those who had gone from hence to France, that it was justified by them—that it was upheld by them—and that they rejoiced in the sufferings of those of their countrymen, who did not approbate the measures adopted by the French towards this country. This assertion has not rested on probability—it was not founded upon inferences deduced from assumed predicates—it was not advanced as an opinion, supported merely upon the suspicious basis of logical induction—it has frequently been substantiated by evidence which nothing but the hardihood of unflinching jacobins can deny. By them it has been denied. By them it is still denied.—and by them it will continue to be denied, with that undeviating exactness with which they deny every thing, which militates against their most favorite wishes, however notorious its evidence may be, however valuable it may be in itself, or however important it may be in its necessary consequences, when connected with the public interest.

Notwithstanding the testimony which has been often adduced, is sufficient to convince any mind susceptible of conviction, it may not be amiss to bring into view evidence of the fact, more indisputable, if possible, than any which has preceeded—which evidence has happily been furnished by Mr. Monroe, the immaculate envoy of the French partizans. He has shewn himself worthy of their confidence, and he has proved himself faithful to their interest.

The duty of an ambassador is too well understood by my countrymen, to require a minute definition. Suffice it to observe here, that it is his indispensable duty to follow the instructions with which he is furnished, by the government which he represents. If his instructions are *Specific*, so far as he conforms to them he is to be justified; so far as he deviates from them, he is responsible for the consequences—unless a perfect adherence to them, in the experiment, is found impossible; and unless, in such a case, he is authorised to exercise his own discretion. The latter, however, appears not to have been the situation of Mr. Monroe, if we may give credit to his own statement. His instructions *were Specific*, and we shall now see with what fidelity he complied with them.

When Mr. Monroe set out for France, as Minister from the United States, he was instructed to insist on the fulfilment, on the part of the French government, of the twenty third, and twenty fourth articles of the treaty subsisting between the two governments, which articles had been violated by the French. That the violation had taken place was the opinion of the President of the United States, or he would never have issued such *instructions* to Mr. Monroe. Should any person say his instructions did not refer to those articles, I will enquire, were not the injuries, of which he was instructed to complain, committed in violation of those articles? And is it not under sanction of those articles, that the French have upheld the perpetration of that series of piracy, ever since the completion of the treaty between this government, and the court of St. James's; which piracy begun long before the treaty last mentioned was ever heard of. Is it not under the same feeble subterfuge that their partizans in our national Legislature, hide themselves, notwithstanding its absurdity, when they espouse the French cause, in justification of them against the complaints of our government? That the French had violated the treaty, i.e. those articles of it, was the opinion of Merlin, Thuriot and Treilhard, or they would not have urged Mr. Monroe to declare whether he was instructed to *demand*, or *insist* on their fulfilment of the treaty, in an audience which they had with Mr. Monroe—which they did, as appears from Mr. Monroe's own statement. If it had not been Mr. Monroe's opinion that the treaty had been violated by the French, he never would have replied to the committee who held their audience with him, as he did, viz. "that he *well knew*, that, if upon experience it should prove that the departure from the treaty should be found to produce any solid advantage to the republic, it would not only, be submitted to with *patience*, but with *pleasure*, by the government, and the people of the United States."

To enlarge, by commenting upon such conduct, would be to weaken the evidence which it conveys to the mind of an honest man. It is so barefaced that a jacobin must command an unusual share of effrontery, even for one of them, to gainsay it. I question, whether, even Mr. Nicholas, with all his facility at mis-stating facts, and evasion of truth, could get aside of this, and retain the semblance of plausible consistency, even with his own party. And if Mr. Nicholas is unequal to the effort, Mr. Gallatin must shrink from it; since the deliberate sophistry of a Jesuite will surely make but a feeble opposition to truth, with enlightened judges, where the vociferous dogmatism of a *sanguineous* demagogue proves inadequate.

After this statement, sir, your readers will not hesitate with respect to the fidelity of Mr. Monroe in the execution of his mission. They will see, in him, exemplified the fidelity of every French partizan, *in* Congress, and out. In him is exemplified the feelings of them all; the patriotism of them all—the principles of them all—the arguments of them all—the integrity of them all—and the art of them all—for they all justify him. Now, sir, if he was dishonest and treacherous to his country, they all fall under the same condemnation, since they even now, approbate his conduct during his mission to France. But to this conduct of Mr. Monroe, and those who justify him, the friends of our government attribute the evils which have ruined their individual prosperity, and which now threaten the annihilation of our government.

XIMINES.

REPORT *of the* COMMITTEE *of* PRIVILEGES, *to whom was referred, on the 16th instant, a* MOTION *for the* EXPULSION *of* ROGER GRISWOLD *and* MATTHEW LYON, *Members of this House, for riotous and disorderly behaviour, committed in the House. Ordered to lie on the table the 20th February*, 1798.—*Published by order of the House of Representatives*

(Continued from Saturday's Gazette.)

Mr. Shepard's testimony.

No. VI.

On Thursday morning last, I went into the Hall a little before eleven o'clock. After prayers were over, Mr. Griswold came into the hall, with a cane in his hand. He went and set his cane up near the window by the north west part of the hall, and sat down near the end of the seat next the floor, and took out a letter (as I supposed) and went to reading it. Whilst he was reading, soon after Mr. Lyon came into the house with a cane in his hand, went and took his seat, and went to writing, setting his cane beside him. I looked at Mr. Griswold, and thought that he did not see or observe Mr. Lyon. I then turned my eye off from them, and spoke to a gentleman who was a stranger to them both, and said they were both now in the house, turned my face towards them, and saw Mr. Griswold then with his cane up, right before Mr. Lyon, and he struck him a blow across his (Mr. Lyon's) shoulder. Mr. Lyon appeared to be about half way between sitting and standing. Mr. Griswold repeated the blow. Mr. Lyon soon got out on the floor of the hall, and made several attempts to get hold of Mr. Griswold, but he failed in his attempts, as Mr. Griswold kept out of his reach, and continued the blows until Mr. Lyon retreated behind the speaker's chair. The members then huddled round them so thick that I saw no more of the transaction, until they were separated; after which, Mr. Griswold came across the floor of the hall, and went through the passage by the door at which we enter the hall, and went without the bar to the south east end of the hall, and drank some water. When standing near the place, where the water is kept, without any thing in his hand, Mr. Lyon came through the floor of the hall, with his cane in his hand, and came without the bar. I thought Mr Griswold did not see him, until Mr. Lyon had his hand up to strike him, when he sprang, as I thought, to get out of the reach of his stick, but Mr. Lyon struck Mr. Griswold on his arm and shoulder, as I thought slightly. Mr. Griswold then turned upon Mr Lyon, when the doorkeeper sprang in between them. The speaker then called the house to order, Mr. Griswold turned and went into his seat, and Mr. Lyon took a chair, and sat by the water and washed himself, and remained there until after the house was adjourned.

WM. SHEPARD.

The foregoing sworn and subscribed the 17th of February, 1798.
Coram, Reynold Keen.

No VII.

Mr. Haven's testimony concerning the assault which Mr. Griswold made upon Mr. Lyon, in the house of Representatives, on the morning of the 15th day of February, 1798.

The hour at which the house were to meet, according to adjournment on the the preceding day, was eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and I went into the hall a little before this hour.—Some short time after eleven o'clock, the house attended on prayer. After this was over, I was walking in the south end of the hall without the bar, and saw Mr. Lyon come in, with his cloak on, and go to his seat, which is the fourth from the end of that front row of seats which is on the left side of the passage leading up to the speaker's chair. I saw him pull off his cloak and take his seat, and perceived that he had a small cane in his hand, which he either put between his legs, or leaned against a chair beside him, in such manner that the end of it was under the long desk that was before him. After he sat down, he appeared to be engaged either in writing or in reading the papers that were before him. It was then about half past eleven, and the speaker was sitting in his chair, but had not called the house to order, and I then saw Mr. Griswold coming from the north end of the hall across the area in front of the speaker's chair, with a large yellow hickory cane in his hand. Although I was looking that way, as I was walking, I did not notice him much until he came within about six or eight feet of Mr. Lyon. He was then walking across the floor in a sidelong manner towards Mr. Lyon, and Mr. Lyon was sitting with his face down, looking on his papers, and as I presume did not perceive the approach of Mr. Griswold, and if my memory serves me right, I think he was sitting with his hat on. As soon as Mr Griswold had come in front of Mr. Lyon, he struck him with all his force over his head and shoulders, with the smallest end of his hickory cane, repeating his blows as fast as possible. Mr. Lyon, I think, received three blows in this posture, before he rose to disengage himself from the desk that was before him, and the chairs that were on each side of him. He appeared to be then trying to recover his cane which was under his desk, but could not do it by reason of the violence of Mr. Griswold's blows over his head and shoulders. He then rose from his seat, and got out at the end of the desk, defending himself with his arms against the blows of Mr. Griswold, and then rushed towards Mr. Griswold, and Mr. Griswold retreated towards the front of the chair, and endeavoured to keep Mr. Lyon at a distance from him, that he might strike him more conveniently with his cane. There was no person sitting on the same row of seats with Mr. Lyon when this assault began. The speaker was in his chair; and as soon as the assault commenced, I expected he would cry out *order* with a loud voice, but he did not. I was induced to suppose this, because I always understood that the rule of the house gave the Speaker a right to call the members to order after the hour to which the house stood adjourned, although there might not be a sufficient number of members present to proceed to business.

Mr. Lyon then retreated round the clerk's table, the right hand of the speaker's chair, and Mr Griswold still pursued him. They then went into the narrow passage which is between the wall of the house and the speaker's chair, and I then heard a rattling noise as if it were made with a pair of tongs, but could not see the parties because the speaker's chair was in the way, and I was myself then passing in front of the chair, to come up to the parties engaged, as they might go through the passage on the left hand side of the chair. As soon as they had got through the passage, Mr. Griswold either pushed Mr. Lyon down on his back in the north west corner of the area by his own strength, or Mr. Lyon stumbled backwards over some chairs that stood in his way; from the situation in which I stood, I could not perceive how this happened, but I saw Mr. Lyon on the floor with Mr. Griswold's head and shoulders on his breast, and Mr. Griswold's legs were directed towards me as I came from the other end of the room. Mr. Lyon was then endeavouring to disengage himself from Mr. Griswold, and had raised himself partly up, and I then perceived that he had a black eye. I then seized hold of Mr. Griswold's left leg to pull him away from Mr. Lyon, and another member, whom I afterwards noticed to be my colleague, Mr. Elmendorf, seized at the same time hold of Mr. Griswold's right leg with the same view. As soon as we had done this, Mr. Speaker cried out to me and said, "That is not a proper way to take hold of him;" I asked him why? he replied, "You ought to take hold of him by the shoulders;" I said it would not hurt him to pull him a foot or two on the carpet. We then in this manner pulled Mr. Griswold from off Mr. Lyon, and by this time a number of other members had gathered round, and the affray appeared to be over. I then walked back to the south end of the hall, to the place where I stood when the assault began. Mr. Griswold then passed by me, and went to the easternmost shelf on which water stands for the use of the members, and was drinking, when Mr. Lyon passed by me with his small cane in his hand, and went to the same shelf to drink with Mr. Griswold. As soon as Mr. Lyon had drunk a little, he looked up, and perceiving that it was Mr. Griswold who stood close by him, he said, "Is it you?" and struck at him with his cane, and hit him on his left shoulder or cheek. I observed that Mr. Lyon's blow was but a feeble one, and Mr. Griswold then retreated from him six or eight feet, and I then noticed that Mr. Griswold had no cane in his hand. I then saw Mr. Sitgreaves run to the south-east corner of the room and get a large hickory cane, and passing by Mr. Lyon with a good deal of animation in his countenance, he put the cane in Mr. Griswold's hand. Mr. Lyon then put himself in a posture of defence, and said "Come on." I then cried out order, and Mr. Thompson, from New-Jersey, then stepping up, and looking me full in the face, said, "What is the matter?" I replied, I would have no more fighting here. Mr. Griswold then retired, and Mr. Speaker called the house to order, and so the affray ended.

JONATHAN N. HAVENS.

Sworn and subscribed the 17th February, 1798,
Coram, Reynold Keen.

[*To be Continued.*]

The following is copied from the Norfolk paper of Feb. 15—the paper of the 13th, which contained the preceding part of the debate, has not been received.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, December.

(Conclusion of Mr. Fox's Speech.)

By every amount which I have been able to collect; by the report of every person whom I have seen; and by the whole tenor of the meetings of my constituents, I find that men of all descriptions, and whatever be their party feelings, unite in abhorrence of the principle and tendency of this bill. They all object to the principle, because the assessed taxes are not merely an unjust criterion of wealth, but the worst and most fallacious that could be devised—for in every part of this metropolis, so fatal has been the disastrous war in which we are involved, that the assessed taxes are now with the greatest difficulty collected. They are either in arrear, or postponed, or the goods of the unhappy persons are regularly distrained, and they all unite in declaring, not merely against the inexpediency, but against the total impracticability of forcing the receipt. This is not the opinion of one district, or of one party, but it is the general opinion of every party of the people who have had time to examine the provisions of the bill; and really it will be a singular thing, if the house should oppose themselves to the universal voice of the kingdom. Gentlemen seem to forget that we affect at least to call ourselves representatives of the people. I know that we are no such thing, but we affect to call ourselves so. Yet in this house only fifteen gentlemen could be found to vote against a measure upon which out of that house, there was not merely a majority, but an unanimity of dissent; ministers, in this instance, cannot plead their usual subterfuge, that it is the mere cry of a party. It is no such thing. Unanimous disapprobation has come from the most extraordinary places. Even the common council has been unanimous. There are but two sorts of representation, actual and virtual. You cannot pretend to call yourselves the actual representatives of the people, but you say you are the virtual—prove yourselves so then, by obeying their united voice. I hope and trust that you will come round, and shew yourselves in some degree entitled to the name of virtual representatives. I will fairly tell you, that even if you were to do so, I should not consider it as a sufficient proof that you are even the true virtual representatives of the people, unless I see you also sympathize with the people. You must make common cause with them. You must invite them to sacrifices by your own example. You must lead the way. I remember an honorable member, now no more, who had the happy art of mixing argument with pleasantry, in a way that was never excelled, Mr. Burke, illustrated this principle by a story very much in point—A French regiment, in speaking of an old Colonel whom they had lost, and of a new one that had succeeded him, extolled the first to the skies—"what particular reason have you for your ardent affection for the old colonel, rather than the new?" said a person to them. "We have no other reason, said they, than this—the old colonel always said, "*Allons mes enfans!*" The new colonel says, '*Allez mes enfans!*' This was indeed a striking contrast, and just in this manner I aver we ought to act towards the people. We ought not to say to them "*Go make sacrifices!*" but "*Let us* make sacrifices." To rouse the energy of the people let us hear of the sacrifices of the Crown. It is from the highest place that the example ought to be given. It will animate and cheer the heart of the kingdom:

"*Solamen miseris socios habuisse laborum.*"

When men are called on to give up their pleasures, whatever they may be, whether of horses or gardens, it is but reasonable that they should see the crown participating in the sacrifice.—But when instead of this, we see only that new patronage is to be obtained out of the serving of 14 millions in this way, we must feel that these are bad symptoms, and that there is no common cause in the exertions we are called upon to make, and we are made to believe that there is something in this war, which makes it unfit for all such examples to be given. An honorable gentleman (Mr. Dundas) says on account of this tax—it will only change hands—great sums will be wanted, he says, to clothe and maintain the army. I wish the house to remark the expression—I certainly believe him—great sums will go to the army. But is that any consolation to me? If 200l. is to be taken out of my pocket, what care I to whom it is to be paid? But this very argument is, and ought to be an object of just and serious alarm to the nation;—for while these enormous sums are to be paid into the hands of government, it becomes almost the sole consumer. Let us examine the fact. One tenth of the expenditure of the whole kingdom is estimated at seven millions. That makes the total expenditure seventy millions; but perhaps, as this is not the just test, and that there may be evasion, the total expenditure may be 100,000,000l.—On this ground it appears that the public expenditure has been between 30 and 40,000,000l. a year during this war. If then it be true that the expenees of the war are so essential to revenue, what a prospect for us when this source of revenue shall be cut off! The honorable gentleman in speaking of a pledge, is extremely desirous of overlooking and explaining away his own. He is not willing to remember the emphatical pledge that he gave, never to make peace with the jacobin government of France. What can we expect from men who have through the whole of the war shrunk from every pledge they have ever given? It is only by their removal that the nation can be saved from its present perilous situation. They are either fools or hypocrites who attempt to separate ministers from their measures, or affect to think that our affairs can be retrieved in their hands.——The country must take its fate, if they are so dull of intellect, as to conceive that they can be rescued from their present situation by the imbecility that brought them into it. We are called upon to make this dreadful sacrifice in order to terrify France! We are to give 7,000,000 in one year, in addition to all our other burthens, to shew to France, that we have what their poets call *l'embarras des richesses*.—Terrify France? What, by shewing that we are forced to abandon the funded system, which has supported us through so many difficulties, because we dare no longer persist in it? Terrify France—by an exaction which shall not be paid—which will convulse the country from one end to the other—or which, if it were possible to harbor the frantic idea of its possibility, would certainly paralyse all our future operations, and lay us helpless at their feet! But is it not too much to call for unanimity in the further prosecution of this war? They whose incapacity has been proved by a series of the most unvaried disasters call for unanimity! can their late acts, their prosecutions, their violences in England and Scotland, and still more so in Ireland, delude the people of France into an idea that they have the hearts of the country with them! Take the converse of the proposition. Would not the ministers of the crown deride a declaration from the Directory, in which, if a La Vendee was still raging in France or Ireland now, they still talked of possessing the unanimous sentiments of the people. The treatment of Ireland was such as to harrow up the soul—it was shocking to the heart, to think that a nation of brothers was thus to be trampled on like the most remote colony of conquered strangers; and it was monstrous to hear the minister talk of wielding Ireland as a weapon of force, Ireland which he was now himself holding under a military hand! The honourable gentleman takes it amiss that my honourable friend should say, that the whole contest is about nine or ten worthless men who are our ministers: and yet, can any man question the truth of the assertion who has observed their manners:—During the whole course of our misfortunes they have not failed in their sole undivided object—in amassing for themselves and followers, Places, Pensions, Peerages and Honours.—But what is the true and only ground of unanimity? In the support of a minister, confidence in the rectitude of his system, and in his capacity for carrying it into effect.—Can they expect this unanimity? Review their grounds of the war, the Scheldt, Flanders, the Decree of the 19th of November, &c. have they not given up every one of these motives, as well as all that followed them? and their talents were now employed in explaining away the declarations they had made. They could not, however, so easily explain away the quotation they had made from Virgil. It stood on record:

——potuit quæ clarima Virtus
Esse fuit. toto certatum est Corpore Regni.

They first held out to us the tempting occasion of attacking France, united with all Europe. Year after year their object changed, as well as their temptation—the brink of bankruptcy—ruined finances—distracted country—reign of terror insupportable—reign of terror at an end, and consequently the vigour it created—all in their turn were the baits they held out, and all as they failed made way for new delusions. Every thing was to be effected by our allies; and accordingly four millions one year, two millions for another, and two millions sent by stealth in the third, were declared to be the cheapest way of carrying on the war—now we are cut off from this cheap mode of defence. I was alarmed for the consequence; since being cut off from this cheapest mode I feared we must be forced to take more extravagant means; but here I was happily disappointed; for this relief from the emperor has been accompanied by lowering our army and navy at home. Where he has failed, therefore, he has gained. Again, he said that there was no way of supporting the bank but by sending money to the Emperor: he did send it——and the bank stopt! He is now prevented from sending any more money to the emperor; and I understand that the paper of the Bank is in better credit than it was! In the same manner every declaration that he has ever made has failed him; but none so lamentably as in his finance. He has uniformly in each December stated the expence of the year millions under what it has turned out to be; and yet he calls for unanimity! He can expect no unanimity; and in truth there is no remedy for our evils but peace!

And this is not all: we must have peace and repose, not merely by the change of ministers and their condign punishment, but by a thorough change and reform in the system which has brought us to this ruin, by a return to the principles of liberty, not of power. Without this there could be no preservation of this country.—I feel it as my most solemn duty to speak out. Unless Ireland is instantly conciliated, and brought back to the enjoyment of its genuine rights and communion in the Constitution; unless Scotland is also reconciled; unless all the three kingdoms are restored to the blessings of that peace and perfect freedom of which they have been deprived, there can be no chance for the country to rise out of her present misfortunes; nor until you accomplish this can you hope ever for peace, because until you obtain this, you cannot speak to France with the power of union; nor can you delude the Directory with the boast of strength while they see you alienating by prosecution every part of the empire. In the argument which I have taken the liberty to trouble you with, I have not wandered from the particular measure of the day because it is inseparable from the causes that have given rise to it. This is no common tax; and it is our duty on a question of such dreadful import, to follow the wise practice of our ancestors—to consult our constituents. Do not let us delude ourselves by the idea that there is no danger. It is imminent. No human being can calculate the horrors to which this measure may give rise. I deprecate rashness. I know that men are fond of talking of the theoretical blessings of our Constitution—I say, that unless you make the people feel the practical blessings, you do nothing. Talk of the Jacobin principles of the French Directory! No man has made so many Jacobins as the right Hon. Gentleman; and if this measure is to be persevered in, there is no saying to what we shall be driven. The tax may be put under the management of the military. It cannot be collected— what comes next? They may distrain and when they have seized on our beds and chairs, they may take our persons *Contra opera primum, et post in corpora sæviri.* Is such a measure to be hurried through this house? I am guilty of no exaggeration. I am sure that if time be given, you will have from all the great towns from Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and elsewhere, remonstrances as strong as those you have seen from the City of London, from my constituents, and from the Borough of Southwark. I shudder at the consequences, if you persist. They may be dreadful. It is only by a quick return to the genuine principles of our ancestors that we can be safe. If we do not I can only say, that "the days of these kingdoms are numbered, and that their ruin is not distant."

The hon. gentleman, (Mr Dundas) has said, that "if there were men who could "give peace to the country, without throwing things into confusion, the present "ministers would be the basest of mankind "if they did not yield, and make way for "them." If there are any men who feel themselves capable of restoring peace to these kingdoms, without a change of system, or restoring the constitution to its vigour. I can only say they are more sanguine than I am; I can speak without any personal motive on the subject, for I publicly declare, that I never will have a seat, high or low, in any administration, until public opinion shall have decided for a thorough and perfect reform, of all our abuses, and for a direct return to the genuine principles of the British constitution. If there are men bold and sanguine enough to think that they can not only procure peace but tranquilize the country without this, let them try it—but I will make no part in any such administration.

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loom.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

February 24. 2aw6w

Three or four Single Gentlemen,
may be accommodated with
Genteel Boarding and Lodging,
On reasonable terms, by applying at No. 31, North-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets.

February 23. eod3t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA;

MONDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 26.

APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORITY.

NATHANIEL ROGERS, Supervisor of the district of New-Hampshire—vice Joshua Wentworth, Esq.

RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS, jun. one of the Judges for the Northwestern Territory; vice George Turner, Esq. resigned.

WILLIAM HAZZARD WIGG, Collector and Inspector for the district and port of Beaufort, in South-Carolina—vice John Grayson, Esq. deceased.

—

Married, on Thursday evening last, Mr. John J. Malcom, to Miss Deborah Howard, daughter of Mr. John Howard, of this city.

—

Yesterday afternoon arrived in this city, two Chiefs of the Cochnewago tribe of Canada Indians, with five other Northern tribe Chiefs.

—

Extract of a letter from Massachusetts.

"The dispatches from our commissioners must be expected with great anxiety. At a moment so interesting to the fortune of this country and the happiness of its citizens, it seems peculiarly unfortunate, that any part of the house of representatives should exhibit a spectacle so dissimilar to what was seen in our public councils during the infancy and at the commencement of American independence—At a time when not our country alone, but the whole civilized world is threatened with a despotism as hideous and disgraceful as any that ever blotted the page of history, and anarchy and barbarism are likely to resume their gothic reign, it is matter of astonishment with all candid and judicious men, that so great a proportion of that house are so little impressed with the awful magnitude of the imminent dangers; that they feel so little of that elevation of soul, that characterised the republicans of Greece and Rome, and especially the American patriots, before and during our revolutionary war; that instead of divesting themselves of local and partial considerations, and sacrificing selfish and party interests to the union and happiness of the whole, they seem intent only on the means of cultivating and encreasing them, without any respect to the happiness of their country, or with a design to disunite and disgrace it. How is it possible that the American character should be thus changed in so short a period of time? Or would the magnanimity, firmness and united patriotism which we attribute to the early councils of this country, have been impaired—if all their debates and proceedings had been exhibited on so popular a theatre as that of the present house of representatives—if so, (which cannot be believed) we have reason to thank God that they were screened from the observation of the people, and to pray that a dark and impervious curtain may drawn around the present house.

"I have been led to these remarks from the debate on the amendment to the foreign intercourse bill. The decision on this we have not yet heard, if it has been decided. The question has been ably argued on the part of the Federalists; but the want of true patriotism, as well as the inveterate rancour and malice of the supporters of the amendment, strike me at this crisis, with singular astonishment and disgust. This is my apology for making to you, any political observations, acknowledging at the same time, my wish to draw from you further communications."

—

MR FENNO,

It is to be wished that the managers of the City Dancing Assembly would inform the public which of their number it was, that furnished Bache with a copy of the President's note, for publication.

It is proper that the individual who was guilty of so ungentleman like an action, of so unprecedented a breach of confidence and decorum, should be separated from the rest, lest the whole number should remain subject to the censure which such conduct deserves.

The author of this communication to Bache, is requested to state at what time it has happened, that a gentleman, having sent an invitation to another, and received an answer, has sent that answer to the newspapers? He is requested to declare, whether the publication of private letters has not always been considered as one of the most dishonorable breaches of private confidence?

But if the note must be published; if this breach of good manners and honor, unheard of in the case of any private gentlemen, was necessary to be practised towards the President of the United States; why select Bache for that purpose? Was it because there existed a wish to gratify his peculiar rancour against the President; or that the other printers were considered as incapable of lending their aid to so ungentleman like a proceeding? Either motive is dishonorable to the managers, and will dishonor them, unless they free themselves from the general stigma, by pointing out the individual to whom it ought to be confined. This measure they owe not only to themselves, but to the subscribers who appointed them, and to the city at large; for it would be far less degrading to the one and the other, that one person capable of such conduct should have crept into the list of managers, than that the whole should be considered, throughout the United States as composed of such unworthy materials. This mistake cannot be committed here, where they are all known; but elsewhere it may and will be committed, unless prevented by themselves.

—

MR. FENNO,

If I rightly understand the opinion given by the Chief Justice of this state, to certain judges of the late election (as stated in Mr. Bache's paper of the 22d inst.) it contains in substance the following principle, viz. That as our revolutionary contest with the British Government, was a civil war, all the subjects of Great-Britain, who espoused the American cause, and were settled in this country at any time before the definitive treaty of peace, became entitled to the rights of citizenship within the United States.

I am sensible that great deference is due to the high authority from whence this opinion is derived; but as in matters of government, no principle (however sanctioned) ought to be adopted, but on the maturest investigation, and fullest conviction, I shall presume to offer to the public, the following queries on this subject.

Was it not established in the late constitution of this state, as a fundamental and inviolable maxim, that the people have an unalienable and *indefeasible right* to alter, reform or abolish their government, as they shall think proper; and is not the same maxim, recognized with equal solemnity, in our present constitution?

Does it not follow, that when this prerogative is duly exercised, by the people of any country, such an act is of right complete in itself and not *merely inchoate?*

Did not the people of the United States actually exercise this right, when by their representatives in Congress, they declared these states to be free and *independent*, and that all *political connection* between them and the state of Great Britain was and ought to be *totally dissolved?*

If these principles be recognized, is it not evident, that this country from the time of the foregoing declaration, was of right *completely independent;* that the people thereof from that moment, formed a distinct community; that of consequence the inhabitants of all other countries without distinction, were to be considered relatively to them as foreigners; and that from thence forward no citizen or subject of any other state could obtrude himself as a citizen of the United States, without the express sanction of the constitutions or laws established therein?

Does it not appear manifest, that these principles were admitted throughout the United States, from their assumption of all the rights of sovereignty; from their confiscation of the property of those inhabitants of this country, who adhered to the King of Great Britain; and from their refusal to treat with the British government for peace on any other footing than that of *an independent power?*

Is it not evident, that France regarded the United States as a nation of right completely independent, from the treaty concluded by that nation with this country during our revolutionary contest, as well as from the declaration made at that time by their government to Great Britain, that they considered us as having the full possession of the powers of independence: and is it not equally evident that Great Britain considered us in the same point of view, when she treated with us as an independent people?

Do not these circumstances prove, that our war with Great Britain, ought from the time of our declaration of independence, to be considered as a war between two separate states, and not a civil war, which (as the term civil implies) is a contest between citizens of the same state?

Would not any other construction, impair the validity of our sovereignty, from the period when the declaration of independence took place, until the time of the definitive treaty of peace; and thereby render disputable many of the confiscations and other public acts, which as a sovereign people we undertook to perform; and would it not place our existence as a nation, on the degrading basis of a concession from Great Britain?

If then it appears, from evidence equally founded on right, on fact, and on experience, that this Commonwealth from the time of the declaration of Independence, was, and ought to be considered as a state completely sovereign, and independent, is it not manifest, *that the subjects of Great Britain, could from that time become citizens of this Commonwealth only in the manner prescribed by our constitutions to other Foreigners?*

CIVIS.

—

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

The editor of the Aurora has with his *usual* impartiality, given his readers a partial comparison of the two last elections, from which he draws a drop of consolation to his drooping friends, by assuring them that the republican spirit of the city is rising—I should wish him to extend his calculations into Southwark, but perhaps it would hurt his feelings to go there; the discipline administered to his party would prove that a *true* republican spirit is there rapidly rising—upon his own principles (such as they are) this comparison will prove that his party is fast declining. October election, Morgan had 75, at the special one 322—At the former Israel had 984, at the latter he had 746—beside, the election was declared illegal on the ground that a number of bad votes were given in this very district. It is rather degrading to attempt to prove that the decision of the committee of the sentate was justly founded, but as they have been wickedly traduced in several anonymous publications, a small sample of one of them will suffice—where he says, *that justice is prostrated, and their consciences put to sleep by the anodyne of faction.* It will therefore not be amiss to look at the *gross* number of votes of the two elections. October election there were 1079, at the special one 1068—thus we see that in the late struggle, when the forces of both parties were mustered, there were only *nine* more votes given than in October, when the sickness too was so *sore* that they could not hold the election in their usual place on that account. I think this an *incontestable* proof that the election was illegal and justly set aside. This lie alone (of Israel being a *persecuted, injured* man, by being wrongfully turned out) certainly obtained him 1000 votes at least. It was in almost every Israelite's mouth, he was turned out, and we will vote for him—whether he is suitable or not is no question—he is injured and we will redress his wrongs.

P. Q.

—

CHINESE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

[*Extracts from Sir. G. Staunton's "Authentic account of an Embassy to China,"*

The Chinese are, perhaps, upon an average better able to support moderate labour with little intermission than many of the lower classes in Europe. They are bred in better and sounder habits, and continue longer under the direction of their parents. They are for the most part sober; they marry early; they are less exposed to the temptations of debauchery; are less liable to contract diseases which corrupt the spring of life; their lives are more regular and uniform. It has been calculated, upon the authority of facts and observations, that notwithstanding the baneful luxuries in which the European rich indulge, the disorders of repletion, inactivity and vice, to which they are subjects, the mean duration of their lives exceeds about ten years that of their inferiors, whom excessive fatigue had contributed to wear out before their time; whom poverty had deprived of the means of proportional comfort and subsistence; who are more exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, and accidents of life; and less guarded against their effects, as well as more liable to disease, with less leisure or means for cure.

The Chinese have no Sunday, nor even such a division as a week. The temples are, however, open every day for the visits of devotees. Persons of that description have, from time to time, made grants, though to no great amount, for the maintenance of their Clergy, but no lands are subject to ecclesiastical tithes. A land-tax to government has been substituted in the last reign, to a poll-tax, as better proportioned to the faculties of individuals. Most imports, and all luxuries, are likewise taxed; but the duty being added to the original price of the articles, is seldom distinguished from it by the consumer. A transit duty is laid likewise on goods passing from one province to another. Each province in China, which may be compared to an European kingdom, is noted chiefly for the production of some particular article, the conveyance of which to supply the demand for in the other, raises this duty to a considerable sum, and forms the great internal commerce of the empire. Presents from the tributaries and subjects of the Emperor and the confiscations of opulent criminals, are not overlooked in enumerating the resources of the public treasury. Taxes, such as upon rice, are received in kind. The several species of grain, on which many of the poorer classes of the people principally subsist, are exempted from taxation; so is wheat, to which rice is always preferred.

The population of China, as estimated by Sir George Staunton at 333 millons, is considerably more than twice that of the whole of Europe, and more than three-eighths of that of the whole earth, according to the following statement, which has been deemed tolerably correct.

Asia,	450,000,000
Africa,	150,000,000
America,	160,000,000
Europe,	124,600,000
Total,	884,600,000

The Chinese wall, which is nearly 1500 miles long, (1200 of which are finished (passes over a ridge of mountains which in one place wants but 75 feet of being a mile high. Both sides of which being now tributary, to the Emperor, no longer excites any wonder in the country.

—

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3. 1798.

Six Per Cent.	16/8
Three per Cent.	10/3
Deferred 6 per Cent.	13/9
BANK United States,	20
—— Pennsylvania,	23 per cent.
—— North America,	50 per cent.
Insurance Co. Pennsylvania,	20
——N. A. shares 41 dividend off.	

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The brigs Gratitude and Hiram have arrived at St Bartholemews, 13 days from the Capes of Delaware.

A Gentleman who left New-York on Saturday informs, that a ship had arrived there from Hamburg, which sailed about the 28th of November; a ship belonging to the eastward from Calcutta, and an armed ship from the West-Indies, names not recollected.

Arrived at Reedy-Island on Thursday last the schr. John, Daggett, 5 days from Boston.

—

New-York, February 24.

ARRIVED.	DAYS
Ship Hope, Edgerton,	Hamburgh 84
Brig Bellona, Chroker,	Savannah 12
Schooner Weymouth, Guttery,	Cape-May 24
Barbara, Prince,	Curracoa 24
Concord, Darnell,	Savannah 16

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

JACOB DEHART, *Master,*

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

February 26 6

Notice.

☞ The ship STAR from London will commence discharging to-morrow morning at Walnut street wharf, where consignees are requested to send their permits immediately.

February 26

For Sale,

A good situation for a Country SEAT,

FORTY acres of land on the Old York Road, within sight of Germantown and about five miles from the City, the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.

2d mo. 26 h. 22w2w

OVAL BOTTLES.

Quart and half gallon in crates—and a quantity of Claret Bottles of a right size—For sale at No. 13, Church Alley. JOHN DORSEY.

January 12 31aw6w.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK: February 23.

Yesterday the illustrious WASHINGTON entered his 66th year.

The citizens of this metropolis, with that just admiration and regard for distinguished merit for which they are conspicuously characterized, celebrated the day with cordiality and mutual congratulations. At one o'clock a federal salute resounded to the day of his nativity.

In the evening a numerous and splendid collection of ladies and gentlemen, amused themselves with a grand ball at the Tontine Assembly-room, where they partook of a sumptuous repast.—Mr. Baker exhibited, to much advantage, the inimitable portrait of this great man; and while the intrinsic merit of the picture alone presented an admirable specimen of the fine arts for the gratification of the chaste connoisseur, recollection naturally called to mind the unparalleled services and eminent virtues of this illustrious sage.

The Museum, which abounds with a great and well disposed collection of natural and artificial curiosities, was handsomely illuminated. Mr. Baker's assiduity in collecting and arranging such valuable specimens of nature and art, merits high commendation.

—

The New-York Insurance Company, since the commencement of their business in March, 1796, have settled and paid losses, viz.

By ordinary Sea risques	190,267 72
American vessels and cargoes captured by the French,	209,386 30
British vessels and cargoes captured by the French,	53,978 16
American vessels and cargoes captured by the British,	67,713 52
Total amount of losses, dols.	521,345 89

NEW-THEATRE.

On Monday, 26th February, 1798, will be presented the last new comedy, called

THE WILL,

Or, a School for Daughters.

To which will be added (not performed these two years) the favorite musical Entertainment, called

The Children in the Wood.

Sir Rowland, - -	Mr. Warren
Lord Alford, - -	Mr. Hardinge
Walter, - - -	Mr. Harwood
Apathy, - - -	Mr. Francis
Gabriel, - - -	Mr. Blissett
Oliver, - - -	Mr. Taylor
Russian, - - -	Mr. Hunter
Helen, (the first time)	Mrs. Hardinge
Josephine, - - -	Mrs. Oldmixon
Winifred, - -	Mrs. Doctor
Boy, - - - -	Master Warren
Girl, - - - -	Miss Hardinge

☞ The doors will be opened at half past five, and the performance begin at half past six precisely.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the Theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

Tickets to be had at H. and P. RICE's book-store, No. 50 Market-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theare. *VIVAT RESPUBLICA*

BALL.

Mr. Byrne's 6th Ball.

WILL be held on Tuesday next, at O'ELLERS's Hotel—Gentlemens' tickets at one dollar, to be had at the hotel, ladies tickets of Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, No. 114, North Sixth street.

The days of tuition for young Ladies, assisted by Mrs. Byrne, are on Tuesday and Saturday mornings; in the afternoon of the same days for young gentlemen, and Thursdays and Saturdays for gentlemen.

Feb. 26. d3t.

St. Andrews Society.

The quarterly meeting of the St. Andrews Society will be held on Wednesday evening 28th instant at 7 o'clock, at Oellers Hotel. WILLIAM H. TOD, Sec'y.

Feb. 26. mt&w

This Day is Published,

By JOHN ORMROD,

No. 41, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia,

A PLAN FOR THE CONDUCT OF

FEMALE EDUCATION,

In Boarding Schools, Private Families, and Public Seminaries.

By ERASMUS DARWIN, M.D. F.R.S.

Author of Zoonomia, and of the Botanic Garden.

To which are added,

RUDIMENTS OF TASTE,

IN A SERIES OF LETTERS.

From a MOTHER to her DAUGHTERS.

Embellished with an elegant Frontispiece.

(Price, neatly bound, gilt and lettered, one dollar.)

CONTENTS.

The Female Character, Music and Dancing, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Languages, Physiognomy, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Natural History, Rudiments of Taste, Beauty, Grace, Drawing and Embroidery, Perspective, Heathen Mythology, Polite Literature, Novels, Arts and Sciences, Morals, Compassion, Veracity, Prudence, Justice, Chastity, Fortitude, Bashfulness, Temperance, Religion, Address, Conversation, Exercise, Dumb Bells, Air, Bed-rooms, Fire grates, Care of the Shape, Cold Bath, Dress, Ear rings, Powder, Amusements, Chess, Punishments, Rewards, Motives, Lisping, Stammering, Squinting, Involuntary Motions, Swelled Fingers, and Kibed Heels, Beds, Rheumatism, Diet, New Milk, Economy, School-education, uses of, Catalogue of suitable Books.

ALSO JUST PUBLISHED,

The Looking Glass for the Mind,

OR,

The JUVENILE FRIEND;

Being a valuable collection of interesting and miscellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to young minds the happy effects of youthful innocence and filial affection—In prose and verse. Designed to improve and amuse the rising generation. Embellished with an elegant Frontispiece and seventy-three Cuts. Price 75 cents.

Feb. 26 3t

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. Dec 26—eotf

THIS DAY IS OPENED,

And for sale by WILLIAM YOUNG, No. 52, corner of Second and Chesnut-streets,

In one large volume, 8 vo.

(Price of the common paper, neatly bound, 2 dollars 50 cents; fine ditto, in boards, 3 dollars)

THE

AMERICAN GAZETTEER,

EXHIBITING, in alphabetical order, a much more full and accurate Account, than has been given, of the States, Provinces, Countries, Cities, Towns, Villages, Rivers, Bays, Harbours, Gulfs, Sounds, Capes, Mountains, Forts, Indian Tribes, and New Discoveries, on the AMERICAN CONTINENT, also of the WEST-INDIA Islands, and other Islands appendant to the Continent, and those newly discovered in the Pacific Ocean; Describing the Extent, Boundaries, Population, Government, Productions, Commerce, Manufactures, Curiosities, &c. of the several Countries, and of their important Civil Divisions—and the Longitude and Latitude, the Bearings and Distances, from noted Places, of the Cities, Towns, and Villages;—with a particular Description of *The Georgia Western Territory.* The whole comprising upwards of Seven Thousand distinct Articles.

Collected and compiled from the best Authorities, and arranged with great care, by, and under the direction of

JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D.

Author of the American Universal Geography—Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences—and Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

[Illustrated with seven new and neat Maps.]

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Also, FOR SALE, as above,

Mr. *Morse's* Universal Geography,

In two large 8 vo. volumes, price 4 dols. 50 cts.

Ditto, abridged, at 1 dollar.

February 26. eo4t

TO THE

Citizens of the United States.

THE *Missionary Society* of *Philadelphia*, impressed with the importance of ameliorating the condition and augmenting the happiness of mankind, are impelled by motives of religion and benevolence to attempt the propagation of christian and civil knowledge among the aborigines of America.

Those who have experienced the blessed effects of real religion, must feel a desire to disseminate its principles, wherever the footsteps of a fellow man may be found—An opportunity now offers, for such to evince their sincerity by laboring together in accomplishing the ancient prediction—"*The knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters do the sea.*"

Living in an age when the devastations of war teach us to appreciate and extend the blessings of peace, all good and enlightened citizens will concur with us, that every step which tends to introduce the arts of civilization among the Indians, must be highly favorable to the interest of the United States.

The easy access which may be had at present to the different tribes, by means of government establishments in various parts of their territory—their tranquil state, and the freindly disposition of some of their chiefs—dispose the Society to believe that their address is not premature. They presume that nothing more is necessary to excite the attention and secure the support of their fellow citizens than to present their plan to the consideration of the public.

—

THE SUBSCRIBERS, penetrated with a conviction that their duty and happiness are involved in promoting the knowledge and diffusing the spirit of the Christian religion, do associate for the purpose of supporting a missionary among the American Heathen and the frontier settlements of the United States, as an eligible mean of accomplishing so desirable an object.—Aware of the pernicious effects of *party spirit*, they think it necessary to adopt for their guide (as well as to exhibit to the world the principles by which they will be governed) the following

CONSTITUTION.

I. The association shall be called the *Missionary Society.*

II. Any person signing the constitution and paying the sum of one dollar to the treasurer and the further sum of one dollar yearly, is a member during the payment of his or her subscription.

III. The society shall elect by ballot an acting committee to consist of a treasurer, secretary and seven members, one third of whom shall be renewed every six months—five shall form a quorum to transact business and have power to call special meetings.

IV. The society shall meet every three months at an appointed place to enact the necessary laws and deliberate on the report of the committee respecting the state and progress of the institution.

V. No missionary shall be considered qualified who is not capable of practising or teaching some useful art as well as a rational system of religion.—No other *test* shall be required, excepting, evidences of piety and zeal—that he renounce all sectarian names and adopt simply that of CHRISTIAN.

VI. Should the funds of the society permit, institutions for instructing the Indians in the agricultural and mechanical arts, shall be established among them.

VII. As soon as a sufficient number have subscribed, the committee shall publish under their inspection a periodical miscellany entitled the "*Missionary*," and the profits arising from the sale shall be applied to the funds of the society.

*** No alteration or amendment shall be made in the above constitution, without the consent of two thirds of the members, and every such improvement must be proposed three months prior to its discussion.

The constitution is left for signatures at 177 S. Second-street.

☞ The *Little Turtle*, one of the most influential characters among the Indians North West of the Ohio (who is now in this city) is very anxious to forward the views of the society. The Interpreter, capt. Wells, is also very sanguine as to the prospect of success, and promises all the aid in his power. February 24.

TO LET,

And possession given the 1st April next,

The House No. 258 High-street,

At present occupied by P. BUTLER, Esq.

Apply to

Edward Shoemaker,

No. 127, High street.

February 24 eod3w

City Commissioner's Office,

January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street, to the south side of Mulberry street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2 From the south side of Mulbrry street, to the south side of Chesnut street, to be under the superintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwfim

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE, AT
W. YOUNG's Book-ſtore,
Corner of Cheſnut and Second ſtreets,
(Price 50 Cents)

Cauſes qui ſe ſont oppoſees aux Progres du commerce, entre LA FRANCE et les ETATS-UNIS de L'AMERIQUE.
Avec les Moyens de l'accélérer ;
Et la comparaiſon de la Dette Nationale de l'Angleterre, de la France, and des ETATS-UNIS.
In ſix Lettres, addreſſées á Monſieur le Marquis DE LA FAYETTE. Traduit ſur le Manuſcrit Anglais du Colonel SWAN, ancien Membre de la Légiſlature de la République du Maſſachuſſet.

Le Commerce eſt la portion la plus importante des (Richeſſes Nationales.
——Le Trident de Neptune, eſt le ſceptre du Monde.
LEMIERE.

Or cauſes that have been oppoſed to the PROGRESS of COMMERCE between *FRANCE and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.*
With the means of accelerating it ;
And a compariſon of the National Debts of *England, France,* and *America.*
In Six letters, directed to the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE.

Tranſlated (into French from the original Engliſh Manuſcript of Col. SWAN, formerly a Member of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

Commerce is the moſt important portion of the Wealth of Nations.
——The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the world. LEMIERE.

AT a juncture when the queſtion of a *Commercial Treaty with France* may ſoon become an object of diſcuſſion, a work of this kind becomes extremely uſeful to thoſe citizens of the United States, who may be deſirous to enable themſelves to view this ſubject, under its various aſpects ; and they will have the ſatisfaction to be furniſhed with the neceſſary data, to judge of the uſefulneſs of this tranſaction.

This work is principally diſtinguiſhed by the richneſs of the obſervations, the perſpicuity of the ideas, and the modeſty of the theory which it contains. At Paris, a man of wit obſerved, that this work was like a rich farmer's barn, heaped up to the very roof with uſeful produce. It is addreſſed to the unfortunate LA FAYETTE, in letters, which fugitive form, the author who could only devote a few weeks to this occupation, was obliged to adopt. Although circumſtances are in many reſpects different at the preſent day, from what they were in the year 1790, when theſe letters were written, yet it may be juſtly ſaid, that ſo many abſolute and permanent data ſtill remain, that the judicious reader will not appreciate the work leſs on that account ; on the contrary, as many of the alterations, which have been made, are the reſult of the author's remarks, it will ſerve to convince him that in all tranſactions, between free nations, every thing may be expected from the efforts of truth and juſtice.

LETTER I.

General view of the obſtacles, created in France, to prevent the extenſion of commerce, with the United States—Obſervations made in a tour, taken for that expreſs purpoſe, upon ſome French manufactures (a precious fragment this). Examination and refutation of the prejudices exiſting in France, againſt the quality of certain productions of the United States, and againſt the advantages of their importation—Demonſtration of the bad policy of laying duties on their importation, principally on proviſions in general, and on ſalt proviſions, and fiſh in particular—Conſiderations on the regulations of the French cuſtom-houſes.

LETTER II.

Obſtacles to the extenſion of trade with France, proceeding from circumſtances and individuals in the United States—Proofs that theſe obſtacles are only temporary and will be removed (they have been removed) by time and the wiſdom of government—Hiſtory of the influence of the American paper money—Important principles and abſtract conſiderations on money and circulation—Cauſes of the ſtagnation of American trade, after the peace—Critical examination of French goods, imported into America, and extraordinary conduct of the French merchants—Effects of good commercial laws; and patriotic wiſhes on this ſubject—Obſervations on money, weights and meaſures.

LETTER III.

Eſſay in the form of a *tableau*, to appraiſe the importations into the United States *from France and England united.* The author examines at each article, whether it can be better furniſhed from France or England—It is principally on this ſubject (which would have aſtoniſhed a mere theoriſt) that the author appears to evince great commercial experience. Theſe kind of *tableaux*, unluckily as difficult to obtain as they are much to be deſired, are the only ſure guides the ſtateſman can take for the policy of treaties, deprived of which he is continually deceiving or deceived. We cannot too much admire the apparent exactneſs of colonel Swan's calculations ; and although the propheſies of Lord Sheffield have already been contradicted by experience, and by ſeveral able pens, yet it is curious to ſee the author of the preſent work, diſpute with him the only ground on which he has not been hitherto attacked, by proving that France, under the required condition, will be better able than Great Britain to ſupply us with ſeveral articles, which the Engliſh author allots excluſively and forever to the latter ; the author's *partiality affect on* (if he has any) does not appear to have at any time created a *partiality of judgment.* The reſult of this calculation is that in 1789, that is to ſay, at a period when arts and manufactures did not preſent in France the vaſt means and probability of extenſion which they now poſſeſs, that even in 1789, it was preſumable, that France would not only have the means to ſupply one half of any given quantity of the productions of *France and England united,* but alſo to enter into competition with Great Britain for the remainder, in proportion to the wiſdom of her government, and the induſtry of her inhabitants.

LETTER IV.

Calculation of the exportations of the United States, and particular examination of their ſuitableneſs to France ; this is one reaſon why, notwithſtanding the excellent work of Mr. Tench Coxe, Mr. Swan's *tableau* is by no means ſuperfluous ; the principle of the advantages which would reſult to France from the importation of proviſions and raw materials, is every where applied ; and it is upon this argument, that the author eſtabliſhes his demands to the French government, for the limited admiſſion of the productions of his country into France.

LETTER V.

Tableau, of the debt of the United States at that time—Opinions of the author on the finances, on the effects of national debt, on circulation, &c. as more amply detailed in his National Arithmetic printed at Boſton in the year 1786 ; the whole calculated to ſtrengthen in France, the public and private credit of the United States—the happy condition of America, and the miſeries ariſing from the public debt in Europe, are contraſted in the ableſt manner, and under the moſt ſtriking relations, by very curious calculations—Obſervations on the wiſdom and economy which preſide over the public expenſes in Maſſachuſetts. In this place the patriotiſm of the author appears, with all the elevation which a juſt national pride inſpires. The ancient governments of Europe, ſays he, will learn from us the art of economy in recompenſing the ſervices which the country receives : *Amongſt us it will be ſeen, that men are choſen for places, and not places for men.* This letter concludes with a general view of the public property, depoſited in the hands of the government of the United States.

LETTER VI

General examination of the defects of the commercial policy of France with reſpect to the United States ; many of theſe obſervations have produced the effects for which they were intended, others ſtill remain, pointing out the reforms to be made in future, as a good chart marks the ſhoals and rocks. The author concludes his work, by fixing his attention on his country, and the great men who have rendered it illuſtrious ; and we take a pleaſure in quoting what he ſays of the preſent chief of our government. To praiſe a man when he exerciſes a diſtinguiſhed employment, is common, and may be taken for flattery ; but whilſt he is in private life, it is the homage of ſincerity.

(Note, page 316 of the work,

* Les habitans des Etats-unis, ſuivant dans leur choix le bien public, & excites par un principe de reconnoiſſance, choiſirent M. John Adams pour vice-preſident du nouveau congres. Ses efforts, pour preſerver le peuple des intrigues formees par le gouvernement Anglais contre ſa liberte, le rendirent tres-ſuſpect a ceux qui etoient en pouvoir. Le peuple, convaincu de ſon merite, le choiſit pour un de ſes repreſentans dans le premier congres. De ce nombre etoit auſſi M. Samuel Adams, patriote auſſi intrepide, qu'infatigable. La revolution Americaine doit beaucoup a la perſeverance de ſes travaux, & a ſes talens diſtinges. Ceux que M. John Adams a developpes dans le traite de paix, qui s'eſt fait a Paris en 1783, ont prouve qu'il etoit miniſtre auſſi habile que grand politique. Et dans ſon ouvrage ſur la defeale de la conſtitution Americaine, il a montae toutes les connoiſſances qui forment les vrais juriſconſultes & les hommes de loi ; connoiſſances neceſſaires, pour remplir honorablement les fonctions de preſident du ſenat des Etats-unis.

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the Eaſt Bank of Hudſon's River, ſtate of New-York, where any article of various ſorts and ſhapes may be executed, as well as earthern ſtoves upon a new conſtruction, that ſaves three fourths of the fuel commonly uſed in caſt iron ſtoves or open chymnies ; they are beſides very wholeſome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a ſkillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the ſaid ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to
DAVID BROOKS, Eſq.
No. 71 South 5th Street.
Feb. 19. eod4w

To Be Sold,

AGREEABLY to the laſt will and teſtament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceaſed, and poſſeſſion given immediately, a valuable property in Arch ſtreet between Third and Fourth ſtreets, conſiſting of the houſe, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a ſtable, and other improvements.—The houſe is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the ſame breadth as the houſe and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled ciſtern, both with pumps in good repair. The ſtable ſtands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horſes and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central poſition and the advantages it poſſeſſes with reſpect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any perſon wiſhing to poſſeſs an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of
ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.
January 11 §

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLAM FLEEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted ; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, No. 25, So. Third-ſtreet. } *Adminiſtr'r*
January 4. dtf

To be ſold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two ſtory brick Houſe and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. ſituate on the Iriſh tract lane, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taſte and elegance, ſtand unrivalled.
December 1. dtf

New-York, January 24, 1798.
PROPOSALS
By Arondt Van Hook,
Proprietor of the Reading Room ;
For Publiſhing by Subſcription,
An Appeal to Impartial Poſterity,
By MADAME ROLAND ;
Wife of the Miniſter of the Interior in France.

CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be compriſed in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subſcribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume---one third of the Subſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume---the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Bookſellers, and others, who acquire Subſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water ſtreet—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-ſtreet—and at the different Bookſtores in New-York-- Alſo, by William Young, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreet, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtained, the work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch.
Feb. 20. eod2m

PROPOSALS,
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW AND INTERESTING WORK, ENTITLED,
A TREATISE
ON THE POLICE OF LONDON,
Containing a detail of the various crimes and miſdemeanors, by which public and private property, are at preſent, injured and endangered : And ſuggeſting remedies for their prevention.

BY A MAGISTRATE,
Acting for the counties of Middleſex, Surry, Kent, and Eſſex ; for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter ; and for the liberty of the Tower of London.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed in a large octavo, on an excellent Engliſh paper—It will be delivered to ſubſcribers, bound in boards, at the moderate price of *One Dollar and a half ;* although the laſt London edition, on inferior paper and meanly bound, is now ſold at two dollars and a half. To non-ſubſcribers the price will be raiſed.

Whatever encouragement may be given by ſubſcription, it will be committed to the preſs without delay ; and, barring accidents, will be ready for publication early in April.

☞ Subſcriptions will be thankfully received at BENJAMIN DAVIES's book-ſtore, No 68, High-ſtreet, and by moſt of the other bookſellers in the city ; by George Hill, in Baltimore ; and by Samuel Campbell, and A. Drummond, in New-York.
January 31. 2awtA

PROPOSALS,
BY THE
Inſurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE againſt FIRE, on Dwelling-Houſes, Ware-Houſes, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in ſuch Buildings) diſtant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Inſurances, on hazards of the firſt claſs, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous riſques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumſtances, ſeldom exceeding one per cent. per annum ; but in ſome inſtances, where the property inſured is not only in itſelf extra hazardous, but rendered ſtill more ſo by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raiſed according to circumſtances.

Houſes and Ware-Houſes, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of ſtone or brick, well conſtructed, ſo as to be guarded as well as may be againſt fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the firſt claſs, and may be inſured to their full value.

Alſo Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in caſks, bales, or packages, depoſited in ſuch buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars ; but if more than this ſum is required to be inſured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumſtances.

II. Inſurances will alſo be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the riſque. But it is not eaſy to arrange theſe under particular heads or claſſes, ſo as to deſcribe each with the neceſſary accuracy. Each caſe muſt therefore be decided upon according to the circumſtances attending it ; and theſe circumſtances will, in general, appear from the deſcription accompanying the application.

Buildings partly conſtructed of brick or ſtone, are preferable to thoſe wholly wooden. And in both caſes, the ſtile of building, how they are occupied, how they are ſituated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are conſiderations to be taken into view. And with reſpect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are expoſed, either to commence or to increaſe an accidental fire, and their liability in ſuch ſtate to receive damage by wet, or by ſudden and haſty removal, or to be ſtolen in time of confuſion and hurry, are all circumſtances of weight ; and the premiums muſt be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditiont are to be underſtood by the parties.

1ſt. The Inſurance is not binding till the ſtipulated premium be paid ; but it ſhall be deemed effectual from the time of ſuch payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately ſigned or not.

2d. Inſurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenſes than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumſtances continuing the ſame as they were underſtood by the Inſurers at the time the former inſurance was made ; but the payment of the premium is eſſential to ſuch renewal ; and if the party inſured ſuffers any time to elapſe after the expiration of the former inſurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not inſured during ſuch time ; nor can the inſurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former inſurance. The ſubject of inſurance may nevertheleſs be open to treaty for a new inſurance.

3d. If any other inſurance be made on the ſame property ; it muſt be made known at the time of application, otherwiſe the policy made on ſuch application will be void.

4th Goods held in truſt, or on conſignment, may be inſured as ſuch in a ſeparate policy ; but they are not to be conſidered as inſured otherwiſe.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loſs or damage occaſioned by any foreign invaſion, or by any military or uſurped force, or by reaſon of any civil commotion ; or occaſioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongſt the property inſured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promiſſory Notes, are not included in any inſurance ; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curioſities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be conſidered as inſured unleſs particularly mentioned and by ſpecial agreement.

7th. No inſurance will be made for a ſhorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than ſeven years. Perſons chooſing to inſure for ſeven years ſhall be allowed one year's premium by way of diſcount : One third of a years premium ſhall be abated in like manner on an inſurance for three years.

8th. Loſſes ſuſtained by fire on property inſured, ſhall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A deſcription of the property to be inſured will be expected with each application, to be made by a maſter carpenter and ſigned by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for inſurance, and atteſted before a Notary or principal Magiſtrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With reſpect to *Houſes and other Buildings,*

1ſt. The ſite and poſition ; deſcribing the ſtreet or road on or near which the building ſtands ; its contiguity to water, and other circumſtances relative to the extinguiſhment of fire in caſe of accident ; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are eſtabliſhed, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, ſtone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outſide walls as inſide or partition walls, and their reſpective height and thickneſs ; the ſtyle of the roof and of what materials ; how ſecured by battlements or party walls ; what kind of acceſs to the top of the houſe and to the chimnies ; whether any and what electric rods ; the number and kind of fire places ; and the kind of depoſit for aſhes.

3d. The dimenſions of the building and how divided, and the ſtyle in which it is finiſhed ſo as to enable indifferent perſons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in caſe of injury ; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling houſe, or for any other, and for what purpoſe ; alſo an eſtimate of the value of the houſe or building independent of the ground.

4th. The ſituation with reſpect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at leaſt one hundred feet each way : what kind of buildings are within that diſtance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwiſe : whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles uſed, or uſually depoſited in the houſe, or within the diſtance aforeſaid, and of what kind.

Reſpecting *goods* in Houſes, Warehouſes, &c.

1. A general deſcription of the building in which they are kept will be expected, ſimilar in all reſpects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Inſurance on the buildings themſelves.

2. A deſcription of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in caſks or other packages, or opened ; and whether diſplayed in whole pieces or in the uſual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general eſtimate of the value of each kind propoſed to be inſured ; but in the laſt particular minuteneſs of deſcription is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, roſin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable ſpirits, ſulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glaſs, china ware or porcelain, eſpecially unpacked ; Looking glaſſes, jewelery ; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by ſudden removal or by moiſtures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters poſt paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Inſurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be anſwered.

By order of the Board,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*
Office of the Inſurance Company *of* North America ; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.
Feb. 14.

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.
AT THEIR STORE,
No. 213, corner of Arch and Front ſtreet.
HAVE FOR SALE,
Cotton and worſted Hoſiery in trunks, aſſorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto ſutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat ſilk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madraſs ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few cheſts beſt Hyſon Tea
Alſo—1500 boxes beſt London Window Glaſs, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glaſs Ware aſſorted, which they will diſpoſe of cheaper than any in the city.
Nov. 18 3tawtf

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 caſks RICE, and
A parcel of ſhip building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27. §

French Circulating Library.
JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-ſtreet,

INFORMS thoſe who wiſh to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has juſt opened his LIBRARY, conſiſting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the beſt calculated to afford either uſeful inſtruction, or pleaſure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be ſeen at every book-ſeller's in town.

N. B. All tranſlations from and into the French, Engliſh and Spaniſh Languages, executed with accuracy and diſpatch. eo1m nov. 15.

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleaſure and reſpect, returns her ſincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement ſhe has received during four years reſidence in Philadelphia ; and aſſures her friends and the public, ſo far from intending to decline her ſchool, ſhe has made a ſuperior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her ſcholars.—Every branch of uſeful and polite education is particularly attended by Mrs. Groombridge and maſters excelling in their reſpective profeſſions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. §1mſtf

The ſituation is perfectly healthy : and made more agreeable by an extenſive garden and lot of ground adjoining the houſe.

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG's *Book Store,*
No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet.

REPORT of the Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment againſt WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors, made in purſuance of a reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, authorizing the ſaid Committee to ſit during the receſs of Congreſs, and inſtructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to diſcover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the ſaid William Blount "ſtands impeached, and who are the parties and "aſſociates therein."
Printed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives
December 20 §

School Books and Stationary.
W. YOUNG,
No. 52, Second-ſtreet, corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

HAS now ready for ſale, a very large aſſortment of *Engliſh, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Alſo,* ſuch elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,
Sheridan's Dictionary, the ſixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo price 3 dols.
Ditto, large 12 mo price 1 dol. 75 cts.
Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All ſorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper ; Bookbinder's Boards, Paſteboards, ſheathing and blotting Papers ; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the beſt quality, uſed in the counting houſe, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miſcellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

Yellow Fever and Peſtilential Diſeaſes.
THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, in one vol. octavo.
By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookſeller,*
No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet,
(Price, in boards 87 1 2 Cents)
Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,
A VIEW
Of the Science of LIFE ;
On the principles eſtabliſhed in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated
JOHN BROWN, M. D.
With an attempt to correct ſome important errors of that work, and caſes in illuſtration, chiefly ſelected from the records of their practice, at the General Hoſpital at Calcutta,
By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.
To which is ſubjoined, a Treatiſe on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diſeaſes of indirect debility. And a diſſertation on the ſources of Epidemic and, Peſtilential diſeaſes ; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never ariſe from contagion, but are always produced by certain ſtates, or certain viciſſitudes of the atmoſphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.
nov. 21. §12t

PROPOSALS for PUBLISHING
A new Commercial Work in the City of Philadelphia, to be entitled
The Philadelphia Price-Current,
AND
Nautical Recorder.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber having been engaged in carrying on a publication in Boſton under the title of the "*Boſton Price Current, and Marine Intelligencer ;*" a work, for utility and extent of circulation, equal perhaps to any publication of the kind in Europe or America, is now induced to riſque an attempt to publiſh a ſimilar paper under the patronage of the citizens of Philadelphia. He makes the attempt from a perſuaſion that a publication for general benefit, and extenſive information, will receive as much ſupport from the liberal minds of the merchants and others of this city, as places of leſs opulence in the United States—and although little immediate benefit ſhould reſult to the citizens from ſuch a publication, yet it might prevent an idea abroad which ſome have induſtriouſly circulated, that the trade of this extenſive city was on the decline, and contracted into ſo narrow a ſphere that it would not ſupport a Price Current.

The general anxiety that prevails in the commercial world at this critical period, renders a work of the kind particularly uſeful and neceſſary —Nor can the utility be doubted, when it is conſidered how extenſive the trade and particularly the inſurance are affected in this city.—A careful publication of the ſailing and arrival of veſſels in different parts of the world—advice from veſſels at ſea—accidents happening in and out of port,—are ever circumſtances that ought to be known by the merchant and underwriter, and one information of this kind may ſave more than the coſt of a hundred papers through life. The Editor engages to uſe his utmoſt endeavors to make it honorable and profitable to himſelf, ſenſible that it can be done only by making it acceptable to his patrons.

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